

Two New Species of the Genus *Falsonerdanus* and a New Subspecies
of the Genus *Pseudonerdanus* (Coleoptera, Oedemeridae)
from Northern Borneo, East Malaysia

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Abstract Two new species and a new subspecies of oedemerid beetles, *Falsonerdanus sakaii* sp. nov., *Falsonerdanus niisatoi* sp. nov. and *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus svihlai* subsp. nov. are described from northern Borneo of East Malaysia.

The oedemerid genus *Falsonerdanus* is endemic to northern Borneo, and contains five known species. Its related genus, *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus* was described from Sumatra, Indonesia.

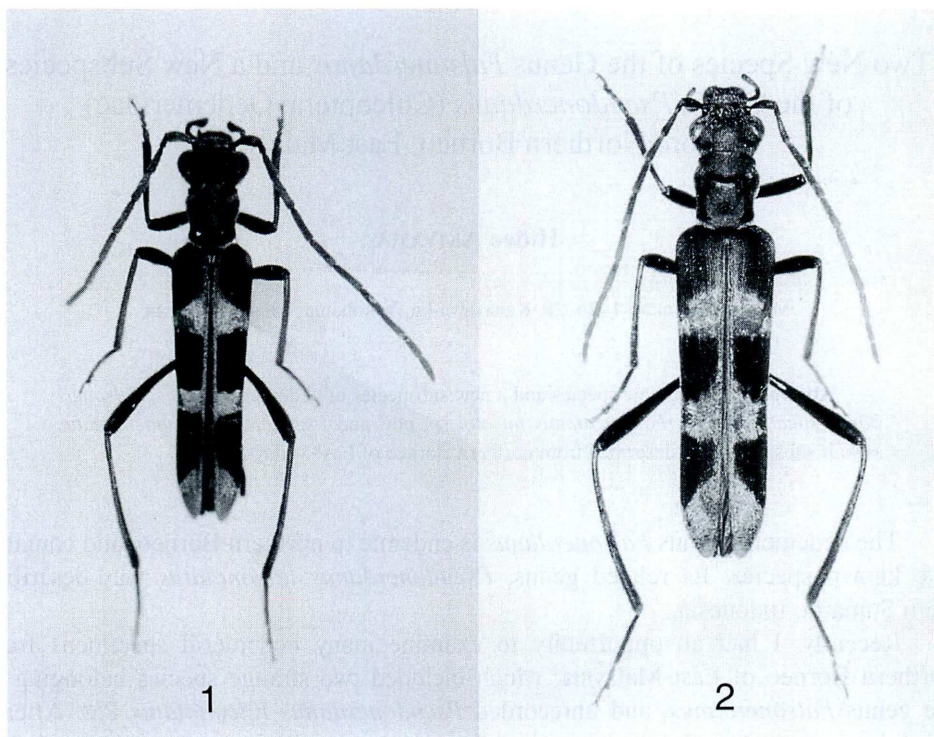
Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many oedemerid specimens from northern Borneo of East Malaysia, which included two strange species belonging to the genus *Falsonerdanus*, and unrecorded *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus* PIC. After a careful examination, it has become clear that they are evidently new to science. In the present paper, I am going to describe them under the names of *F. sakaii*, *F. niisatoi* and *P. luteonotatus svihlai*.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Masatoshi TAKAKUWA of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, for his critically reading the original manuscript of this paper. Deep thanks are also due to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO of Tokyo, Messrs. Kaoru SAKAI of Tokyo and Minoru SAWAI of Yamanashi for supplying with valuable materials, and also to Dr. Vladimír ŠVIHLA of the Department of Entomology, National Museum of Prague, for his kind help in consulting literature.

Falsonerdanus sakaii sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–11)

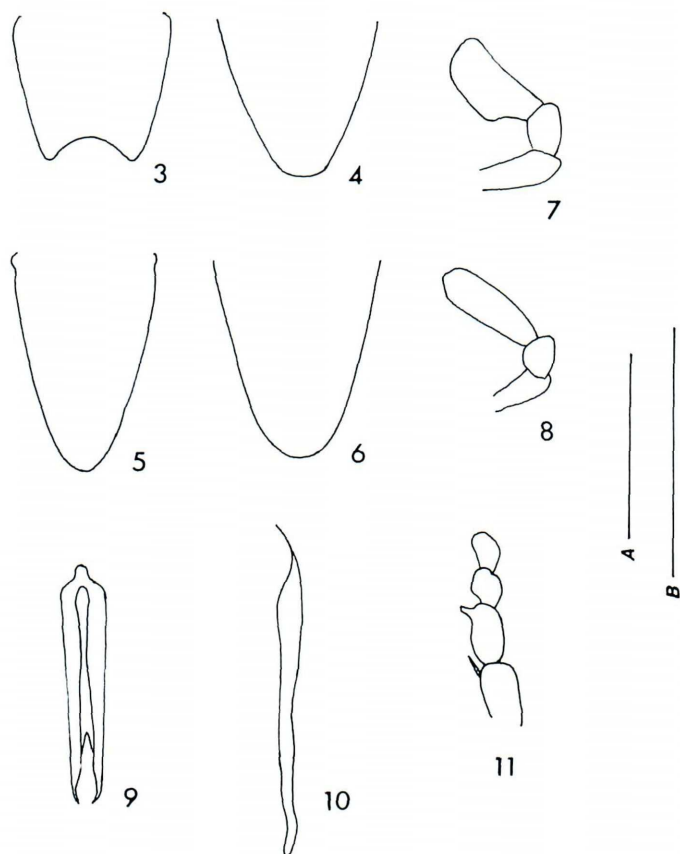
Colour mostly blackish. Head black; mandibles light yellowish brown except for black apices; mouth-parts black; antennae black; 7–8th segments of antennae gradually becoming light yellowish brown towards the apical portions, 9–11th segments quite light yellowish brown. Pronotum black with dark bluish lustre. Legs black with dark bluish lustre; 2nd–5th segments of front and middle tarsi and 3rd–5th segments of hind tarsi yellowish brown in male, and 5th segments of front and middle tarsi and 4–5th



Figs. 1–2. *Falsonerdanus sakaii* sp. nov., habitus; 1, male, holotype; 2, female, paratype.

segments of hind tarsi yellowish brown in female. Elytra black, front corners chestnut brown in male, with apices yellowish brown, three transverse bands yellowish silvery. Ventral surface black with dark bluish luster.

Male. Head including eyes 1.3 times as wide as pronotum; interspace between eyes a little narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely punctate and clothed with rather shiny pubescence; eyes small, prominent. Antennae filiform, long, extending distinctly beyond apical 2/3 of elytra. Pronotum subcordate, 1.15 times as long as wide, constricted behind the middle; disc provided with a shallow transverse depression in front, a transverse elevation at middle, and a shallow median depression just before base; surface finely punctate and bearing rather shiny pubescence; basal margin densely clothed with shiny long hairs. Elytra slender, 3.5 times as long as the middle width, sinuately narrowed posteriad, finely punctate, rather finely pubescent on black portions, densely clothed with shiny long hairs on three transverse bands and along sutural margins; Scutellum subtriangular, with shiny hairs. Legs long, bearing finely shiny pubescence; 1st segment of front tarsus provided with a lateral conical projection before apex (Fig. 11). Pygidium subtriangular, distinctly longer than wide, exceeding apical abdominal segment in about apical 1/3 part, with rounded apex



Figs. 3–11. *Falsonerdanus sakaii* sp. nov. — 3, 4, Apical abdominal sternite; 5, 6, pygidium; 7, 8, maxillary palpus; 9, lateral lobes of parameres in dorsal view; 10, median lobe in lateral view; 11, 1st segment of male front tarsus, antero-lateral portion; 3, 5 & 7, male; 4, 6 & 8, female. Scales: 1 mm; A for 3–6, B for 7–11.

(Fig. 5). Apical abdominal segment triangular, with widely and roundly emarginate apex (Fig. 3). Genitalia relatively short; median lobe simple in shape, slender, rounded at the tip in lateral view (Fig. 10); lateral lobes slender, parameres parallel-sided, with apices curved inwards and acute in each tip in dorsal view (Fig. 9).

Female. Body slightly robuster than in male. Head including eyes 1.15 times as wide as pronotum; eyes small, more weakly prominent than in male. Antennae extending slightly beyond the middle of elytra. Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide. Elytra slightly wider; three transverse bands wider than in male. Legs slightly shorter than in male. Pygidium subtriangular, longer than wide, with rounded apex exceeding apical abdominal segment in about apical 1/4 part (Fig. 6). Apical abdominal segment triangular, with rounded apex (Fig. 4).

Length: 9.0–10.0 mm.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, 1,000–1,200 m in alt., Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, 23~28-V-2001, M. SAWAI lgt. (Deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara). Paratypes: 1 ♀, same locality as the holotype, 1~14-IV-1997, M. SAWAI lgt.; 2 ♂♂, same locality, V-2002, local collector lgt.; 2 ♀♀, C. Sipitang Pref., Sabah, northern Borneo, IV-2002, local collector lgt.; 1 ♀, Sipitang, Sabah, northern Borneo, V-2002, local collector lgt.; 1 ♂, Sipitang area, Sabah, northern Borneo, 6-II-2003, local collector lgt.; 1 ♀, same locality, 10-II-2003, local collector lgt. The paratypes are preserved in the collections of Vladimir ŠVIHLA and Hideo AKIYAMA.

Distribution. N. Borneo, E. Malaysia.

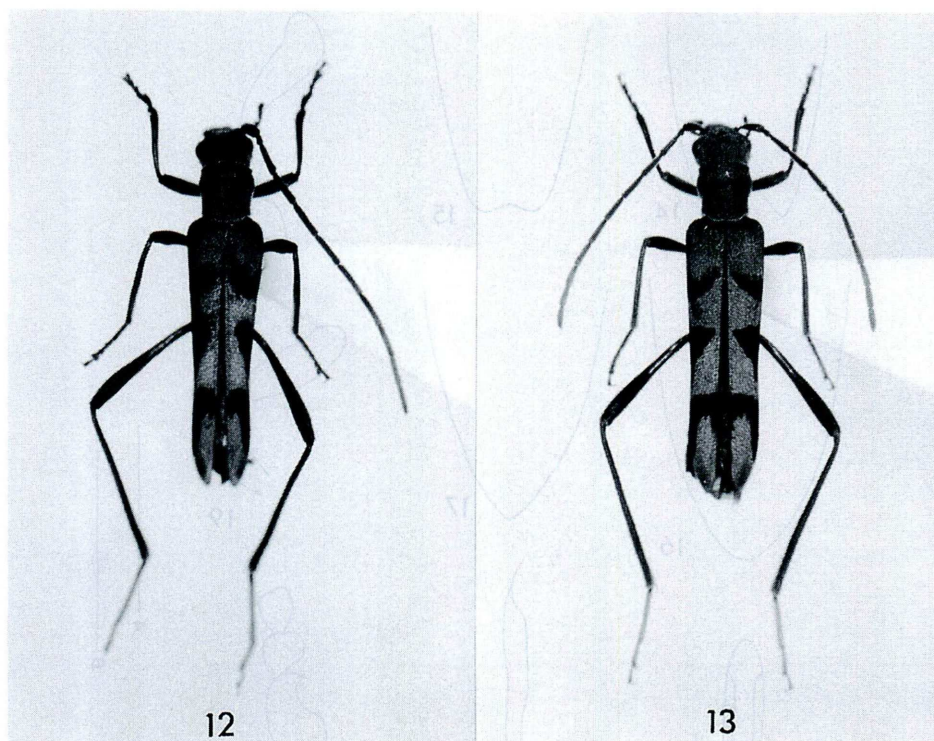
Notes. This new species is morphologically very similar to *Falsonerdanus svihlai* AKIYAMA and *Falsonerdanus bocakorum* ŠVIHLA, but is easily distinguished from the later two by the different maculate pattern, and in the feature of the male genitalia, the male pygidium and the apical abdominal sternite. The specific name is given in dedication to Mr. Kaoru SAKAI, a specialist of the Cetoninae, family Scarabaeidae.

***Falsonerdanus niisatoi* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 12–22)

Head black with dark greenish luster; mandibles dark brown except for black apices. Antennae black with dark bluish luster; 7–8th segments gradually becoming reddish yellow towards apical portions, 9–11th segments quite reddish yellow. Pronotum black with dark greenish luster. Legs dark brown with dark bluish luster; 4–5th segments of front tarsi and 3rd–5th segments of middle tarsi light yellowish brown; hind tarsi honey-yellow. Elytra black, with four transverse bands: in male basal band dark slate blue, 2nd and 3rd ones yellowish slate silvery, and apical one slate blue except for yellow apices; in female, all the bands slate silvery. Ventral surface black with dark greenish luster.

Male. Head including eyes 1.07 times as wide as pronotum, with interspace between eyes a little narrower than the width between antennal insertions; surface finely imbricate-punctate, finely pubescent; eyes small, prominent. Antennae long, filiform, extending distinctly beyond apical 4/5 of elytra. Pronotum almost cordate, 1.08 times as long as wide; disc provided with a shallow transverse depression in front, with a transverse elevation at middle, and with a shallow median depression just before base; surface finely imbricate-punctate, with rather shiny pubescence. Elytra slender, 3.76 times as long as the middle width, sinuately narrowed posteriad, finely punctate with rather fine pubescence on black portions, densely clothed with shiny hairs on four transverse bands. Scutellum triangular. Legs slender, long, bearing fine shiny pubescence; 1st segments of front tarsi roundly emarginate in antero-lateral portions (Fig. 22). Pygidium parabolical, distinctly longer than wide, exceeding apical abdominal segment at about apical 1/3 part, with rounded apex (Fig. 16). Apical abdominal segment subtriangular, with triangularly emarginate apex (Fig. 14). Genitalia relatively



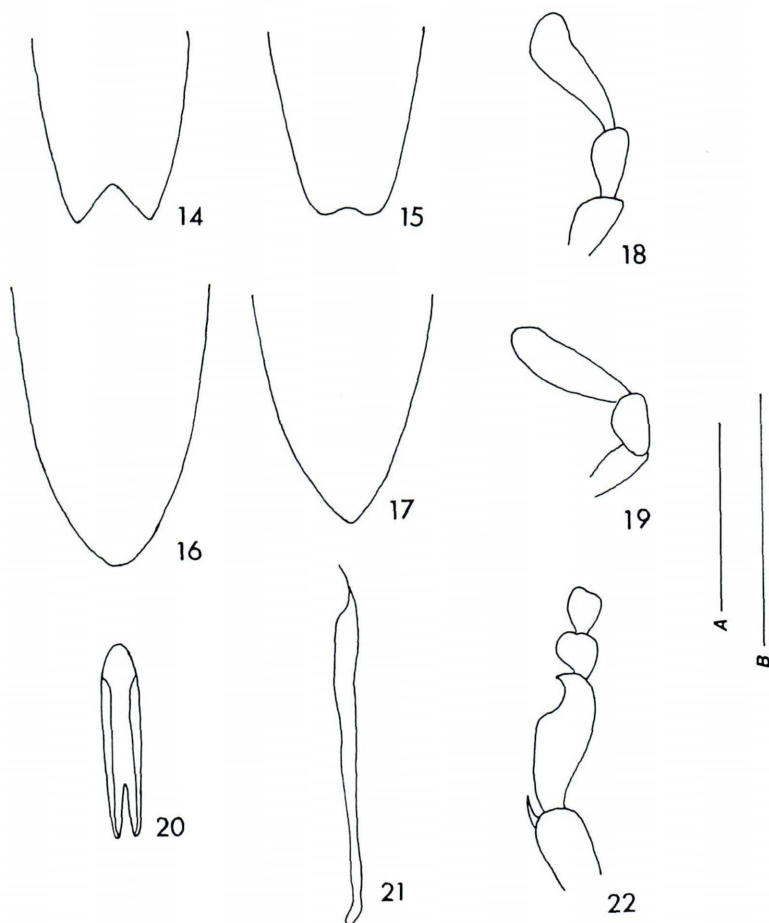
Figs. 12–13. *Falsonerdanus niisatoi* sp. nov., habitus: 12, male, holotype; 13, female, paratype.

short; median lobe simple, slender, rounded at the tip in lateral view (Fig. 21); lateral lobes simple, parallel-sided, with each tip narrowly rounded in dorsal view (Fig. 20).

Female. Body slightly robuster than in male. Head including eyes 1.06 times as wide as pronotum. Antennae extending slightly beyond the middle of elytra. Pronotum 1.04 times as long as wide. Elytra slightly wider; four transverse bands wider than in male. Legs slightly shorter than in male. Pygidium subtriangular, longer than wide, with dully acute apex, exceeding apical abdominal segment at about apical 1/4 part (Fig. 17). Apical abdominal segment subtriangular, with slightly emarginate apex (Fig. 15).

Length: 9.0–10.5 mm.

Type series. Holotype ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, V–2002, local collector lgt. (Deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Tenom, Sabah, northern Borneo, V–2002, local collector lgt.; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Sipitang area, Sabah, northern Borneo, 4–II–2003, local collector lgt.; 1 ♂, same locality, 26–II–2003, local collector lgt.; 1 ♂, same locality, 12–II–2003, local collector lgt.; 1 ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, Crocker Range vic., Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, 4–III–2003, local collector lgt.



Figs. 14–22. *Falsonerdanus niisatoi* sp. nov. — 14, 15, Apical abdominal sternite; 16, 17, pygidium; 18, 19, maxillary palpus; 20, lateral lobe of parameres in dorsal view; 21, median lobe in lateral view; 22, 1st segment of male front tarsus, antero-lateral portion; 14, 16 & 18, male; 15, 17 & 19, female. Scales: 1 mm; A for 14–17, B for 18–22.

The paratypes are preserved in the collections of Vladimír ŠVIHLA and Hideo AKIYAMA.

Distribution. N. Borneo, E. Malaysia.

Notes. This new species is morphologically very similar to *Falsonerdanus trisignatus* PIC, but is easily distinguished from the latter by the different maculate pattern, the different shapes of the male genitalia, the male pygidium, and the apical abdominal sternite in female.

The specific name is given in dedication to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO, a taxonomist of the family Cerambycidae.

Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus svihlai subsp. nov.

(Figs. 23–28)

Male. Head metallic dark bluish green; mandibles black except for chestnut brown apices; maxillary palpi black except for dark chestnut brown apices. Antennae black. Pronotum metallic dark bluish green. Legs black with faintly bluish luster. Elytra black with dark greenish luster, except for basal portion. Scutellum orange. Ventral surface metallic bluish green.

Head including eyes 1.28 times as wide as pronotum, with interspace between eyes almost as wide as the distance between antennal insertions; surface very finely punctate; eyes prominent. Antennae short, filiform, slightly thickened, not extending beyond the middle of elytra; last segment tapered apically (Fig. 28). Pronotum almost as long as wide, with front margin 0.81 times as long as hind one; disc provided with a depression in front, and with a shallow median depression just before base, without longitudinal short keel at middle, with a pair of subcircular elevations at base; surface very finely punctate; hind and basal margins decorated with fine and shiny pubescence. Elytra long, with four distinct elevations, sinuately narrowed posteriad, 3.77 times as long as the middle width; disc rugose, very finely pubescent. Legs long, bearing very

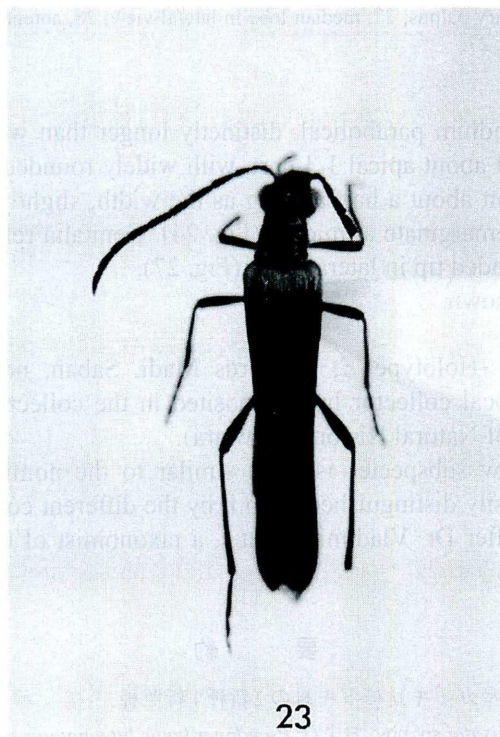
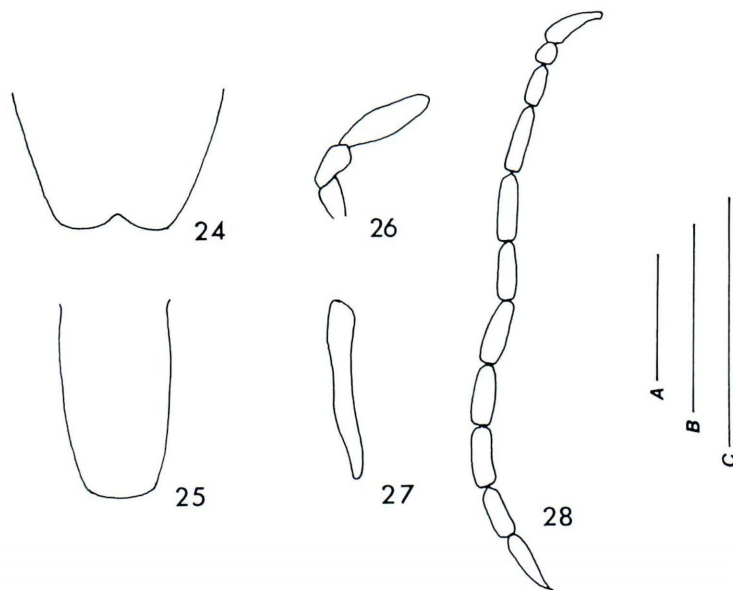


Fig. 23. *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus svihlai* subsp. nov., habitus, male, holotype.



Figs. 24–28. *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus svihlai* subsp. nov. — 24, Apical abdominal sternite; 25, pygidium; 26, maxillary palpus; 27, median lobe in lateral view; 28, antenna. Scales: 1 mm; A for 28, B for 24, 25, C for 26, 27.

fine pubescence. Pygidium parabolical, distinctly longer than wide, exceeding apical abdominal segment at about apical 1/3 part, with widely rounded apex (Fig. 25). Apical abdominal segment about a half as long as the width, slightly narrowed posteriad, with apex shallowly emarginate at middle (Fig. 24). Genitalia relatively short; median lobe simple, with rounded tip in lateral view (Fig. 27).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 9.0 mm.

Type specimen. Holotype ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, northern Borneo, East Malaysia, V-2002, local collector lgt. (Deposited in the collection of the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara).

Notes. This new subspecies is quite similar to the nominotypical subspecies from Sumatra, but easily distinguished from it by the different coloration. The subspecific name is given after Dr. Vladimir ŠVIHLA, a taxonomist of the family Oedemeridae.

要 約

秋山秀雄：ボルネオ産カミキリモドキ科の2新種1新亜種。——ボルネオ島より *Falsonerdanus sakaii* sp. nov., *F. niisatoi* sp. nov. および *Pseudonerdanus luteonotatus svihlai* subsp. nov. を記載した。*Falsonerdanus* 属はボルネオ島特産属で、これまでに5種が知られ、*F. sakaii* は形態的、

色彩的にも *F. svihlai* と *F. bocakorum* に大変よく似ているが、それらとは上翅の斑紋や雄の交尾器、尾節板、腹部末端節の形などの違いにより区別することができる。 *Falsonerdanus niisatoi* は *F. trisignatus* に大変よく似ているが、上翅斑紋や雄の交尾器、尾節板、雌の腹部末端節の形の違いなどにより区別することができる。また、 *P. luteonotatus svihlai* は、スマトラから知られる基亜種と色彩の違いにより容易に区別することができる。

References

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Elytra, Tokyo, **33** (1): 191–192, May 30, 2005

New Record of *Laccobius* (*Microlaccobius*) *roseiceps* (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae) from Japan

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Until now, *Laccobius* (*Microlaccobius*) *roseiceps* RÉGIMBART has been known widely from India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, China, Indonesia, New Guinea and Australia. Recently, we were able to examine specimens collected from Japan for the first time. At Nabeta, *L. roseiceps* is obtained from temporary pools in an open space together with *Liodesus megacephalus*, *Coelambus chinensis*, *Laccophilus kobensis*, *Hydrochus japonicus*, and so on. All the species mentioned above including *L. roseiceps* are widely distributed in Asia. They may have spread over by artificial lights, except for *L. megacephalus* which is carried by tidal current.